

Prince Edward Island.—The output of Prince Edward Island was a little more than 10 p.c. higher in 1953 than in 1949. Its net value in the later year made up about 0.2 p.c. of the total Canadian output. The economy of the Province is mainly agricultural, farm output in 1953 accounting for half of the net value of production and consisting mainly of livestock, potatoes and dairy products. Construction and manufactures made up the bulk of the non-farm output.

Nova Scotia.—The net value of production in Nova Scotia advanced 25 p.c. from 1949 to 1953 and represented 2.3 p.c. of the national total in the years 1951-53. In 1953 manufacturing accounted for 39 p.c. of the Province's production, primary iron and steel, shipbuilding, fish processing, pulp and paper and sawmills being the leading industries. Construction's share in the same year was 22 p.c., mining 16 p.c. and agriculture 10 p.c. In recent years coal mining has contributed about 80 p.c. of the value of the mineral output, and livestock, dairy products, poultry and eggs are the principal farm products.

New Brunswick.—The value of commodity output in New Brunswick increased by over 22 p.c. in the 1949-53 comparison and in recent years has accounted for about 2 p.c. of the Canadian aggregate. In 1953 manufacturing made up 46 p.c. of the provincial output, the predominant industries being pulp and paper, sawmilling, shipbuilding and fish processing. Agriculture and forestry, the most important primary industries, accounted for 15 p.c. and 10 p.c. respectively of the net output while construction represented 20 p.c.

Quebec.—The increase in Quebec's commodity production from 1949 to 1953 amounted to 48 p.c. and the Province's total in 1953 made up 26 p.c. of the Canadian output. In that year manufacturing represented nearly 64 p.c. of the provincial production. Pulp and paper was most important among the industries, accounting for 10 p.c. of their output, but highly important also were metal smelting and refining, aircraft, railway rolling stock, clothing and textiles. Agriculture's share of the provincial output was lower in 1953 than in 1949, having decreased from 11 p.c. to 8.5 p.c. but construction on the other hand rose from 12 p.c. to 15.4 p.c.

Ontario.—The net value of commodity production in Ontario increased from \$4,082,000,000 in 1949 to \$5,982,000,000 in 1953 or by nearly 47 p.c. The Province's share of the Canadian total was 41 p.c. in the later year, a proportion little changed during the period. The economy of this Province is dominated by manufacturing which represented 69 p.c. of the output in 1953 as compared with 66 p.c. in 1949. The manufacturing industries that contributed more than \$100,000,000 to the value of output in 1953 included (in order of importance): motor vehicles, pulp and paper, primary iron and steel, metal smelting and refining, aircraft, heavy electrical machinery, rubber products and motor vehicle parts. Agriculture accounted for 9 p.c. of the provincial total and construction for 14 p.c. in 1953.

Manitoba.—In 1953 Manitoba's net value of production, at \$573,000,000, was 19 p.c. higher than in 1949 and accounted for 4 p.c. of the total value for Canada. Manufacturing, dominated by the slaughtering and meat packing industry and the railway rolling stock industry, represented 40 p.c. of the provincial output. The proportion accounted for by agriculture dropped from 42 p.c. in 1949 to 30.5 p.c. in 1953 while that accounted for by construction advanced from 15 p.c. to 21.5 p.c. over the period.

Saskatchewan.—The economy of Saskatchewan is largely dependent on agriculture which normally accounts for about 75 p.c. of the Province's net value of production. The fact that the 1953 wheat crop, although one of the largest on record, was considerably below the high level of 1952 contributed to an appreciable decline in provincial output in the later year. However compared with 1949 the value of production in 1953 was higher by more than 38 p.c. and accounted for 6 p.c. of the Canadian total. Manufacturing activity, consisting mainly of petroleum refining, meat packing, flour mills, breweries and butter and cheese factories represented 9 p.c. of the provincial output. In this Province also construction showed a higher relative increase than other industries in the 1949-53 period and represented nearly 14 p.c. of the provincial output in 1953.